

STATE POLICE BEATEN BY MOB AT TOWER HILL

Lieut. Smith and Three Troopers and 11 Rioters Are More or Less Injured.

CAUSED BY FALSE RUMOR

That the Mine Was to Resume This Morning; 17 Arrested and Jailed; Sheriff Declares Order Must Be Preserved: Double Demonstration.

By far the most serious disorder occurring in the region since the strike began took place at Tower Hill No. 1 early Saturday when a mob of men and women, estimated at between 500 and 600 viciously assaulted a detail of seven state police and battled with them for 15 or 20 minutes, during which 15 persons including four police were injured.

An unconfirmed rumor had been circulated Friday evening that an attempt would be made Saturday to resume operations at the mine. As a result the population of the mining town assembled and marched in a body to the shaft shortly before 5:30 o'clock. Finding the police on duty, but no civilians on their way to work, except foremen, pumpers and diggers of boiler coal, the mob attacked the officers, using revolvers, clubs, pick handles and hurling bricks and stones at them. Dozens of shots were fired by members of the mob and for 15 minutes or more the officers had to fight for their lives, so bitter was the attack and so overwhelming the number of their assailants.

Lieutenant Thomas Smith, in command of the detail, was struck over and below the right eye with a brick causing a wound which required seven stitches to close. About the same time one of the rioters dealt the officer's pistol holster a blow with a club and with such force as to break some of the parts of the weapon. The lieutenant later drew his weapon and snapped it several times in an effort to defend himself but it failed to discharge, to which fact is no doubt due the absence of fatalities resulting from the assault on the officers. Lieutenant Smith was removed to the Brownsville General Hospital for treatment.

Corporal Earl C. Kaufman was shot in the left knee and badly beaten over the head and shoulders with clubs.

Private Harry Cable suffered a dislocation of his shoulder and other injuries.

The other four officers escaped with less serious injuries but all suffered at the hands of the mob.

Tony Roust, one of the rioters, came out with a compound fracture of the right arm, a bullet wound in the head and one in the arm and a deep scalp laceration. He was removed to the Uniontown Hospital. Five other rioters, none of whom was seriously hurt, were given attention at Tower Hill. Half a dozen received slight injuries not requiring the attention of doctors.

Within 40 minutes after the attack was started 40 state police, stationed at other points in the region, were alerted. They arrested 17 participants in the riot and took them to Uniontown where they were committed to jail.

One result of the disorder this morning will be the prompt increase in the force of state police on duty in the region. Sheriff J. I. Shaw announced this morning that the law will be enforced to the letter and order preserved. A proclamation may be issued prohibiting the assembly of striking miners anywhere in the county.

About the time the riot was taking place at Tower Hill No. 1 a group of 40 foreign-born women made a demonstration at Itebo, a short distance above Brownsville on the Washington county side of the Monongahela river, with a view to preventing the mine pumpers going to work. The women were dispersed by the mine guards without any trouble developing.

The rumor that a woman was taken to the Uniontown hospital as the result of having been struck over the head by a mine official at Lambert, and that he had been arrested and jailed, is declared in Uniontown to be unfounded.

Attacked by eight striking foreigners at Orient Saturday morning, Deputy Sheriff Louis Hill drew his revolver and fired several shots, one of which struck an assailant in the leg, breaking it, and another entering a nearby house and wounding a child of two and a half years in the back. The child, Mary Raven, was removed to the Uniontown Hospital. The wound is not serious, it was said, piercing the flesh only. What became of the wounded man was not ascertained.

Hill was disarmed but before he came to learn Sheriff J. I. Shaw and state troopers arrived on the scene. Six of the deputy's alleged assailants were arrested and taken to jail in Uniontown.

The attack is said to have been made because of the feeling against deputies in general.

A Judgment for \$100,000 Entered In Coal Purchase

A judgment for \$100,000 has been entered by A. S. Livengood of Scottsdale against Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kety and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Livengood, partners in a recent coal purchase, for which Livengood advanced the amount.

The parties interested purchased the coal property in Georges township owned by Logan Bush, Thomas Love and William Rice, paying \$150,000 for the the Sewickley acreage, many company houses and equipment. Mr. Livengood is backing the new concern and has taken the judgment as a protective consideration.

WESTERN MARYLAND ASKS DISMISSAL OF CHARGE AGAINST GUARDS

The Western Maryland Railway Company, through counsel, Tuesday asked that charges of carrying concealed weapons be stricken from the records in the cases of two guards employed at Bowen, near Dunbar. The men were arrested at Dunbar and their arms confiscated and charges made against them. District Attorney William A. Miller told the court he believed the officer was acting in good faith when the arrest was made and asked the costs be not placed on the county. No disposition of the case was made by the court.

Duane O'Neill, son of J. D. O'Neill of Connellsville, was ordered committed to Morgantown. It was testified that the boy refused to attend school and that he stayed out nights. He said he did not like his teachers.

Sentencing of Andy John and Joe Courty of Uniontown in connection with the theft of cigars from the store of W. W. Seeman of Scottsdale was postponed when it was announced Courty was absent from the city. It was said he had gone on a business trip to Detroit.

P. R. R. Relief Fund Paid \$3,796,983 in Benefits in 1921

Of all the employees on the Pennsylvania System, over four-fifths are members of the Voluntary Relief Department, according to the annual report. The membership was 185,201 at the close of 1921.

During the year total contributions by the members amounted to \$2,573,477.53. The companies which comprise the Pennsylvania System lines contributed \$908,821.02 to cover all operating expenses.

Disbursements, exclusive of operating expenses, totaled \$3,796,983.35 as follows: death benefits from accident, \$1,055,091.76; disability benefits from accident, \$531,879.22; disability benefits from accident, \$531,879.22; sickness, \$1,650,757.60 and superannuation allowances, \$382,332.49.

The total mortality risk is placed at \$125,035,560 or an average of \$74.78 per member. This amount is as high as that carried by many of the insurance companies in this country.

During the 26 years this department has been in existence, employees as members have contributed \$68,634,061.57 and the companies have appropriated \$11,316,551.31 for operating expenses. The total benefits of all kinds paid to members during that time amount to \$68,827,940.77.

Complaint on Car Distribution by M. R. Dismissed

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order yesterday dismissing the complaint of the Northern West Virginia Coal & Operators' Association against the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company and others, alleging discrimination in the distribution of coal cars during the period from March 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921, on the Monongahela Railway and the Morgantown & Wheeling Railway.

The commission said there was no doubt that discrimination existed in the distribution of empty coal cars against the mines on the Monongahela Railway and the Morgantown & Wheeling Railway in favor of the mines on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. The commission found, however, that the distribution did not constitute undue prejudice, and that the practices were not unreasonable.

The Northern West Virginia Association asked that the cars, of which they had been deprived at the time mentioned, should be added to their allotment in the future or shortage, which the commission refused to order.

Fayette County Has 2,604,000,000 Tons of Coal Left

HARRISBURG, April 23.—There are 19,881,550,000 tons of recoverable bituminous coal in five western Pennsylvania counties. The Bureau of Topographic and Geological Survey of the State Department of Internal Affairs announced today in reporting the results of preliminary computations recently made.

The counties covered by the figures are Allegheny, Greene, Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland. The amount of mineable coal in each is estimated as follows: Allegheny, 1,455,000,000 tons; Fayette, 2,604,000,000 tons; Westmoreland, 2,297,500,000 tons; Washington, 5,481,500,000 tons, and Greene, 7,011,400,000 tons.

The computations were made from the latest available mine maps, core drill records and by personal inspection. The five counties reported do not finish the work which is intended to result in a complete measurement of the quantity of recoverable soft coal in the state. The department has embodied the results of the investigations in bulletins showing the quantity of coal originally existing in each of the principal beds, that already mined and the amount which may be recovered in the future.

Wilmer Wilkey Stripping Coal

Wilmer H. Wilkey of Uniontown is stripping a tract of three acres of coal near Star Junction. In three days last week eight cars were loaded. The coal is hauled in trucks to the old Eichel plant where it is loaded.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, April 29, 1922.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operator	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
102	20	Beatty	Greenburg
103	20	Brush Run	Greenburg
104	20	Chas. L. Co.	Greenburg
105	20	Chas. L. Co.	Greenburg
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435	20	Chas. L.	

PRODUCTION OF COAL SHOWED GAIN DURING 4TH STRIKE WEEK

Total Was Above 4,000,000 Tons for First Time Since April 1.

DAILY AVERAGE HIGHER

Especially in the Non-Union Middle and Southern Appalachian Districts, Where Increased Demand Caused More Activity; Coke Decline.

According to the reports of the United States Geological Survey production of coal took an upward turn during the fourth week of the strike, ending Saturday, April 29. The output of bituminous coal, says the report, is expected to pass the 4,000,000 tons mark. Production of anthracite, however, remained practically at zero.

The revised figures for the third week, April 17-22, are 3,560,000 tons of soft coal and 6,000 tons of anthracite, a total for all coal of 3,566,000 net tons. The same week of the 1919 strike saw 5,344,000 tons of bituminous and 2,065,000 tons of anthracite produced, a total of 7,399,000 tons. The current output of hard and soft coal combined is therefore some 3,800,000 tons short of that in the corresponding period of the 1919 strike.

Telegraphic reports indicate a definite increase in production of soft coal during the week April 24-29. Loadings on Monday, April 24, were 12,131 cars. This was the highest since the strike began, yet it was exceeded on Tuesday and again on Wednesday, when 12,520 cars were loaded. If this rate was maintained during the rest of the week, the total output should approximate 4,150,000 tons. The trend of production is shown by the daily average of 10,892 cars during the first week of the strike, 10,616 the second, 10,333 the third and 12,262 during the fourth.

The increase last week came largely from the non-union districts of the Middle and Southern Appalachians. It is not due to the return to work of striking miners, either union or non-union, but rather to increased demand resulting in greater activity in those districts which have remained at work.

The quickening of the market has not yet been sufficient to absorb fully the accumulation of unbled coal at the mines, although it is true that the number of these unbleaded loads is steadily decreasing. Reports of "No market" continue to be received, especially from the South and West, and production has not yet reached the limit set by the capacity of the mines not affected by the strike.

Consumption is still being met largely from storage. Even at the present rate of output the draft upon consumers' stock piles can not be much less than 4,000,000 tons a week.

When the strike began the accumulation at the mines of unbled coal loaded with coal was large. Reports from the coal-carrying roads indicate that the average daily number of coal loads unbleaded was as follows:

Week Ended	Bitum.	Anthracite	Total
March 4	14,125	1,812	15,937
April 1	28,857	2,508	31,365
April 8	30,739	2,815	33,554
April 15	22,815	2,815	25,630
April 22	22,838	1,254	24,092

Car supply in the districts remaining at work was nearly perfect. The outstanding feature of the week at the non-union mines was the widespread report of "No market." In practically every non-union field of the Middle and Southern Appalachians and the West lack of demand was the factor limiting output. The same condition also prevailed in the partially unionized districts of South-eastern and Western Kentucky, where many union men have remained at work under contracts extending beyond April 1.

The mine reports thus confirm the evidence of unbled loads and spot prices, that consumers are not asking for coal enough to call out full production from the mines remaining at work.

The third week of the strike witnessed a further sharp decline in the production of bituminous coal in the United States. From the reports of the carriers on the number of cars of coke loaded it is estimated that the total output was 93,000 net tons, a decrease of 17,000 tons, or 33.6 per cent. The present weekly rate of production is but 49 per cent of that in the week before the strike.

The closing down of additional plants in the Connellsville region was the principal factor in this decrease.

Operators Preparing To Resume Mining in Northern West Virginia

MORGANTOWN, April 23.—It is becoming apparent that a number of the companies in the Morgantown coal field in northern West Virginia are placing themselves in a position to resume operations when it shall seem wise to do so. This is significant in view of the fact that the Morgantown field is in close proximity to Brownsville and other fields where the miners' union has been waging its campaign to close down the non-union mines.

As the first step toward preparing for a resumption of operations, some of the companies in the Morgantown field are instituting eviction proceedings against some of the miners living in company houses.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by enforced idleness, many of the companies in Monongalia county are making needed repairs and are using their monthly men in cleaning up, overhauling machinery and the like in preparation for the resumption of operations.

Prohibition Cause Of the Strike, Says A Slav Coke Worker

It has been reserved to a foreign-born worker at a nearby coke plant to discover what none of his fellow strikers seem to know as to why they quit work.

This particular worker, a very intelligent Slav, who has been in the region a long time, was met by an old acquaintance the other day. Knowing him to have been a worker of very steady habits and a large earner his English-speaking friend inquired:

"How come you not at work, John? Don't you make enough money?"

"Oh yes, me make plenty money, and work every day,"

"Why have you quit, then?"

"Me quit account prohibition. Strike bosses tell us that why men are out of mines everywhere. Give us beer and 'pollack' we all go to work again," said the husky coker with a shrug of his shoulders and a serious expression on his swarthy face.

187 FATALITIES IN COAL MINES DURING MONTH OF MARCH

An Increase of 86 Per Cent Over the Same Month Last Year.

IS BELOW 9 YEAR AVERAGE

Accidents at coal mines in the United States killed 187 men in March of this year, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. An increase of 86 per cent is indicated over the figures for March, 1921, when 137 coal mine fatalities were reported. The fatality rate, based upon an estimated production of 58,850,000 tons, was 3.17 per million tons mined, as against 3.52 for March last year when the output was 37,738,000 tons. The increase of 56 per cent in the tonnage for March, 1922, was obviously due to consumers' efforts to increase their stocks of coal against the strike scheduled for the first of April.

Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Mines during the past nine years, 1913-1921, show that the month of March has averaged 201 coal mine fatalities with an average production of 48,039,000 tons indicating a fatality rate of 4.18 per million tons mined. The rate for March, 1922, therefore, represents a decreased fatality mark of nearly 25 per cent.

States showing an increase in fatalities in March, 1922, over the same month last year were Colorado, where the increase of 19 was due mainly to a single disaster; Indiana, with an increase of two; Iowa, three; Pennsylvania, bituminous, 35; Tennessee, two; Utah, two; Oklahoma, one; Washington, two; West Virginia, 13; and Wyoming, one. Reductions in the number of men killed were as follows: Alabama, two; Kansas, one; Kentucky, two; Montana, two; North Dakota, one; Ohio, one; Virginia, one and Pennsylvania, anthracite, two.

On March 24, an explosion of gas and dust, supposedly caused by an electric arc, resulted in the death of 17 men at the Sopris mine, Sopris, Colorado. There was a noticeable increase in the number of explosions in the first quarter of the present year. There have thus far been five major disasters with a loss of 86 lives, as compared with five similar disasters and a loss of 34 lives during the whole of 1921.

During the first quarter of the current year 566 men have been killed at coal mines as compared with 494 during the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of 72 fatalities, or more than 14 per cent. The output of coal for the same periods was 159,823,000 tons and 124,030,000 tons, respectively, an increase in 1922 of about 22 per cent. The increased production has resulted in a decline in the fatality rate per million tons mined from 3.98 in 1921 to 3.75 in 1922.

If the causes of the fatalities during the three months, January to March, be considered in relation to production of coal, the reports show a decrease in the per-million-ton fatality rates for nearly all of the main causes of accidents. A conspicuous exception to this statement is in explosion of gas and dust for which the fatality rate per million tons has increased 173 per cent over the first three months a year ago and 156 per cent over the rate for the entire year 1921. These increases occurred in explosions caused by shots and those caused by electric arcs.

When the general strike now in progress is terminated and coal-mining operations are resumed, the Bureau of Mines warns that special caution should be exercised by miners and operators to avoid an increase in accidents due to lessened morale and an interruption to normal safety measures and training.

Sagamore Night Watchman Dead Following Stroke

John G. Searley, 66 years old, night watchman at the Sagamore Coal Company, near Indian Head, was stricken with apoplexy while at work Sunday morning and died soon after he was carried to his home at Sagamore. Mr. Searley was well known in the community in which he resided. He leaves his wife and three children, Miss Mary Searley at home, John G. Searley and a married daughter residing near Pittsburg.

Have Anything for Sale? Advertise it in our Classified Column.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, April 29, 1922.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
40	Adair	Weston & Son's Coke Co.	Greensburg
202	Alison No. 1	W. J. Halsey, Inc.	New York
142	Alison No. 2	W. J. Halsey, Inc.	New York
200	Alison No. 3	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
142	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
240	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
50	Anica	The Wilkes & Co. Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Brownville	Brownville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	Champion	Champion Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Champion	Champion Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
118	Crystal	Crystal Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Dana	Dana Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Donald 1 & 2	Donald Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
110	Dolan No. 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Etna	Watersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	Eleanor	Star Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
22	Finley	Finley & Co.	Uniontown
118	Garwood	Avon & Co. Coke Co.	Connellsville
64	Gemma	Gemma & Co. Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Griffin No. 1	Griffin Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Griffin No. 2	Griffin Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Harriet	Union Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
62	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
128	Hop	James H. Hoover	McCollandtown
195	Husted	Husted & Son's C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
240	Isabella	Isabella Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	Jacob	Isabella Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	Katherine	Union Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Labelle	American Coal & Coke Co.	Labelle
200	Lafayette	Labelle Coal & Coke Co.	Labelle
50	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Uniontown
84	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
250	Little Gem	The Little Gem & Coke Co.	Uniontown
250	Low Price	Union Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
64	Marion	Southern C. V. Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	Mt. Hope	Woodward Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Old Home	W. J. Parrish	Uniontown
202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
76	Puritan No. 1	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	Puritan No. 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
104	Poland	Poland Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Roch Hill	Union Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
275	Royal	W. J. Halsey, Inc.	New York
45	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
32	Sackett	H. H. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Uniontown
28	Supper	Kelly-Cataguan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
275	Swanton	Boutwell & Co. Coke Co.	Uniontown
250	Starbuck	Starbuck Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Starbuck	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
60	Sunshine 2	McClellandtown C. & C. Co.	McClellandtown
400	Thompson 2	Thompson & Co. Coke Co.	Pittsburg
110	Thompson 3	Thompson & Co. Coke Co.	Pittsburg
394	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C. V. Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgin	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
500	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
600	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
28	Yukon	Wayne Coke Co.	Uniontown

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
10,233	486	FURNACE OVENS	
400	Albia	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Albia, Pa. Co.
100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	Bruf Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Bruf Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	Colonial No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400	Footside	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	Grave	McKeesport Coal Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
402	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
316	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
150	Rouse	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
453	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg

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GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERVENE TO END COAL STRIKE

Plans to Prevent Intermittency and Over-Production to Be Delayed.

NON-UNION PRODUCTION

Far Below Capacity on Account of No Demand from Consumers; May 1 May See General Drift of Strikers Back to Work; Leaders Have Failed.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Intimations seeping into the daily press, apparently from mine union sources, that the national administration at Washington is not only about to intervene in the coal strike but also in shaping up a program for supervising the coal industry, are wholly groundless, says E. C. Roshier, associate editor of the Cleveland Daily Iron Trade in a letter to his paper today. The White House and Secretary of Commerce Hoover are authority for this statement.

At the White House, it is stated that the coal situation presents nothing to worry about. Some of the President's advisers, presumably Secretaries Davis and Hoover, are evolving some plan of attacking intermittency and other economic evils of the coal industry, but nothing under consideration, even approaches control or supervision of the industry.

Secretary Hoover views the situation in the light that in no way has industry suffered from the strike. Non-union coal production remains far below its potentialities because of a lack of demand. No information has come to his notice that the steel industry is feeling a scarcity of coke, should any develop, the non-union fields present the way out, in his opinion.

At this time, at least, there are no prospects of federal intervention in the strike. Whatever is on the program for correcting evils in the coal industry, which are admitted by the operators as well as the miners, will

be sidetracked until the strike is over. The operators have refused to go into an interstate conference; the mine workers have spurned arbitration or settlement of the difficulties by an impartial tribunal. Accordingly, until the strike feels the pinch, Washington can be expected to continue on the sidelines.

Hearings on the Bland bill, providing a commission to probe the coal industry, are being continued by the House Labor Committee, but passage is not considered likely. The feeling is that what the industry needs is not investigation but remedy. Over-development and the evils of intermittency both of sales and of work require no further probing; their correction is the starting point. Also, any efforts to ascertain coal production costs must be considered in the light of the Clair Furnace and Maynard Coal cost-reporting cases, in which the Federal Trade Commission has suffered many lacerations and confusions in its attempt to wring intimate details of business from iron, steel, coal and coke producers.

Reports have filtered into Washington that the striking miners have given their leaders until May 1 to win the strike, and that if victory is not in sight on that date the trend will be toward settlement by districts and states. Here, it is quite generally believed that if operators and miners can get together by districts they can reach an agreement. The miners have been expected to reach top strength in the first month of the strike. If they cannot show progress, then the miners, having had a desired vacation of a month or so, will develop restlessness that will lose the strike for the union. And if the miners do not return at a lower wage scale than when they walked out, the surprise will be acute in Washington.

It is only a surmise, but the duration and intensity of the coal strike may have an effect upon the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission growing out of its general rate investigation. The expected reduction on coal and coke has not materialized, rumor has it, because of the lesser need for cheaper rates when little fuel is moving. The effect of the loss of coal revenue upon the earnings of the carriers also is being watched by the commission.

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General Offices—South 10th and Muriel Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PEAK NOT REACHED UNION HEADS SAY

Seventy-Five Thousand Men Out in Unorganized Bituminous Fields, Claim.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—The second month of the suspension of the coal industry began today with officials at headquarters here of the United Mine Workers of America declaring that no settlement was in sight for the wage controversy involving more than 600,000 miners. No change was made in the suspension in the previous claim that at least 680,000 workers had joined the suspension, including 75,000 non-union miners in the bituminous coal fields as also 450,000 union bituminous miners and 155,000 anthracite workers.

Peak strength, officials said, had not yet attained and the union program called for further efforts to close the non-union fields.

WESTERN MARYLAND ENGINES ORDERED OUT OF SERVICE

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 29.—As a result of an inspection of Western Maryland Railway equipment made by representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission Wednesday and Thursday, one passenger and four freight engines running out of service yesterday. At the time the engine was taken out of the service it was being made ready to pull train No. 9 to Elkins and some little delay was occasioned in substituting a freight engine for the run. Repairs to the four freight engines will be made at Cumberland.



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Lincoln Hill

Mine Closed by Employee's Strike

PITTSBURGH, April 29.—The closing of the Lincoln Hill mine near Washington, Pa., was announced today by district headquarters of the United Mine Workers. The 1517 seals were put into operation last February and the mine operated with about 60 men until yesterday.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1922.

WISE WORKERS AT NELLIE

Having done the sensible, profitable and proper thing, both as workers and citizens, the employees of the Nellie mine and coke plant will be very heartily commended by the public for having returned to work.

Realizing as every thoughtful coke and mine worker must realize that absolutely nothing can be gained by staying off the job, and that every day's idleness means a loss that cannot be made up later, the Nellie men have made the wisest decision they could have made. They know that the men of the region who have thrown down their tools cannot tell why they have done so. There has been no demand for higher wages, better working or living conditions, nor occasion to protest against a proposed reduction in wages. Their sympathies played upon by glib-tongued organizers from distant fields, the men of the coke region have been fooled into taking steps many of them are beginning to see will lead them nowhere except into the discomforts of a long season of idleness.

Being men gifted with the good, old-fashioned virtue of hard common sense, the Nellie workmen have made up their minds that a full pay envelope and cheerful greetings from the wife and kiddies at the end of the day's run are better than an empty flour barrel and the nerve-breaking pleadings of the children for something to eat.

These men are also aware that if everybody, employe as well as employer, does his part to set the wheels of industry in motion or keep them moving when started, they will be helping speed the coming of an era of prosperity that will do more than any other thing can do to bring about a readjustment of the costs of living and make employment more regular in every line of business and industry.

The Nellie workers are, therefore, to be congratulated for having provided all the affected sections of the coke region with a good example. They deserve to be encouraged and given every reasonable and proper opportunity to derive the largest possible benefits from their employment. That they will be there can be no doubt. Their employers as well as others of this class in the coke region have an interest in their workmen above and beyond the returns received from their labor. In spite of all the visiting trouble-makers may have to say about alleged "abuses" which do not exist, except in the disordered imaginations of the uninvited strangers within our gates.

The welfare and prosperity of employes has been and is a matter of constant concern to the employers of the coke region. Pleasant and cordial relations between these two groups of men have been continued through the past 28 years without a break until the advent of the outsiders who came here purposely to disrupt these relations.

Left to themselves, the workers of the region would never have thought of doing otherwise than holding fast to their jobs, which in many instances had been procurable only a few weeks or months before the strike began. Finding how badly they have been advised by the strangers who came into the region to get help in pulling their own chestnuts out of the fire, the men at Nellie have shown how much wiser and more sensible they are than their brother workers at other plants who have not yet learned, or at least do not admit, that they have been misled into doing a very foolish thing in striking without hope or possibility of gaining a single thing.

NO TIME FOR SENSATIONAL REPORTS OR RUMORS.

Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have performed an excellent public service in announcing their belief that the runaway of a part of a coke train on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch, which resulted in the death of one police officer and the serious injury of a second, did not result from malicious tampering with the train.

A sensational report was published in Pittsburg papers Wednesday morning which very plainly intimated that the train had been cut by persons taking part in or sympathizing with the strike now on in the region. In the absence of facts which would make such a construction of the cause of this happening possible, the railway officials are to be commended for having promptly done their full part to allay any suspicious that may have been aroused connecting the idle workers of the region with the unfortunate affair.

In times like the present sensational and untruthful rumors can very easily be magnified and the public mind inflamed thereby. It is therefore the duty of every citizen to refrain from lending aid to the spread of unfounded reports which allege that the mine workers are responsible for unlawful acts. Very much to their credit, they have been exceptionally law-abiding and peaceful since the sympathy strike began to throw sections of the region idle. Some minor breaches have occurred here and there, but for most part there have been personal affairs between workers. Other than these has been little or no occasion to lay to the striking workers the charge that they are disposed to commit unlawful acts.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND OUR DUTY.

With the executive committee of the new Chamber of Commerce considering plans for a membership drive, it is by no means too early for every citizen to give earnest thought to their duty and responsibility as relates to the success of the campaign.

The new organization will be just what the people of the city are willing it shall become. If there is refusal on any considerable number of persons to become associated with the new body, it will mean that its strength and influence as a boosting organization will be impaired from the very beginning. On the other hand, every business man and enterprise, professional man or worker in the different lines of gainful employment must realize that only by whole-hearted cooperation and friendly interest can the chamber be made as effective as it needs to be.

The fact that former organizations of this kind have failed in certain respects should not deter a single individual from becoming identified with the new. In the realm of business and industry there have been conspicuous successes built up on the ruins of more or less disastrous failures. Men are not deterred from embarking in new enterprises, because others have fallen short of the expectations of their promoters. Profiting by the mistakes, defective plans or unwise policies of the failures, new undertakings have been more firmly established and have continued to progress from year to year.

There is no apparent reason, except failure or refusal of the people of the city to join hands in the movement, why a new Chamber of Commerce should not just as certainly pursue the same course and achieve the same goal as business enterprises which have learned, from the experience of the less successful, how to steer clear of pitfalls.

It might be best, in some ways, to forget that Conneltsville ever had a board of trade, or similar body. In the organization of a new body some people may find it difficult to free themselves of the impression that, because of the unfortunate history of former efforts, an organization of this kind cannot receive the sustained support necessary to make it an effective instrumentality for furthering the material interests of the community. If such an impression can be wholly dismissed from the minds of every person an impetus can be given to the new chamber that will carry it forward to the kind and measure of success every citizen knows the community needs if we are to keep abreast of the progress and develop opportunities for more business and more employment for our people.

Membership in the new chamber is taken with the determination to work together like we did during the early boom days, and in the firm belief that we will accomplish worthwhile things, even if slowly, there can be no doubt of ultimate success. If this attitude and frame of mind is assumed by every citizen, the work of recruiting the membership will be easy.

For that reason it is not out of place at this time to urge that we make up our minds in advance of the membership campaign that our duty to the community to its interests and our own requires that we take part in the movement to give Conneltsville the best Chamber of Commerce it has ever had.

SOME UNWELCOME TRUTHS OF THE STRIKE SITUATION.

In their addresses to the mine workers Organizer Feeney and Special Representative Bliner have directed attention to at least two matters which must be unwelcome truths about the strike situation.

The first is the very plain statement, reiterated upon a number of occasions, that the workers who identify themselves with the union need not build up hopes of receiving strike benefits in the form of a weekly cash allowance to sustain them while idle. That benefits were to be paid appears to have been the impression created by the organizers when they first began their activities in the Lower Conneltsville district, and was doubtless helpful in inducing many men to identify themselves with the organization. The matter having come to the attention of International headquarters President Lewis issued a statement to the effect that benefits would not be paid, owing to the depleted condition of the International treasury.

Thereafter Organizer Feeney made it very plain in his address that financial aid for striking miners would not be forthcoming. When Van Bliner arrived in the region as the special representative of President Lewis, he made official confirmation of Feeney's statements by saying to the men: "We cannot do much for you in the way of benefits."

It is reported that at all meetings where the subject has been referred to more or less displeasure has been manifested by the men hearing the announcements. This temper and attitude indicates quite clearly that the prospect of retaining idle without receiving financial assistance is, to say the least, disappointing to the new recruits of the mine workers union.

The second of the unpleasant facts brought to the attention of the men by the leaders of the sympathy strike was first mentioned by Bliner during his address at the Slavish Hall, West Side, on Sunday.

When he declared that in case the strike is prolonged, as he predicted it would be, the mothers among the families of the workers would become the greatest sufferers and will be required to pay a heavier price for the idleness of the men. Bliner made no mention of anything about the mothers of the men. Bliner made no mention of anything about the mothers of the men. Bliner made no mention of anything about the mothers of the men.

The mothers of the men who have gone through a strike in the Conneltsville region or elsewhere know, and none with more bitter or sadder experience than the mothers of many of the men now on strike, who, at the time of the last struggle of this kind here, were youngsters like the lots of today. These mothers, who are now grandmothers, and their daughters who are the wives and mothers of today will, no bliner truly says, have an appreciation and understanding of what the strike means

when "the flour bin is empty and the children begin to cry for bread."

For most part the men will know or realize this much less keenly than the women. In some measure they will be indifferent to the inconvenience and suffering their wives and children will be obliged to endure. The men can find diversion of some sort or can get away from close contact with the home conditions much of the time, but to the women looks they will be ever present and increasingly nerve-wracking.

If the men will continue obstinate in their refusal to relieve the distress in their homes by the one way it should be relieved—going to work—there is the not improbable condition that, if they remain idle long enough, their places in the mines or on the coke yards will be filled by other workers, or the plant reduced to a state of permanent idleness, and the distress of their families become still more acute.

Viewed from every standpoint there is certainly little in the prospect to encourage, and absolutely nothing to justify, any husband or father in taking the risk of inflicting hardships upon the members of their family by failing or refusing to provide for their creature comforts. Even if such a course aroused public sympathy, which it will not so long as the idleness of the head of the family is voluntary or self-imposed, it will not keep the flour bin filled.

POSTAL IMPROVEMENT.

The systematic and well directed plans Postmaster Collins and his efficient aids are arranging with a view to improving the local postal service deserve to receive the interested support and cooperation of all patrons of the office. Unless such assistance is given it will be impossible to accomplish all that is hoped for during "Postal Improvement Week" beginning May 1.

A part of the national campaign to be conducted next week is to induce patrons of the office to deposit their outgoing mail as promptly as possible after it is made ready for mailing. If this is done, instead of waiting until the close of the day, the work of the office force can be more effectively applied to sending out mail. The earliest trials can be made and the work of the office force more evenly distributed over the working hours. Often the greater part if not a whole day can be gained by mailing letters early.

Waiting until evening when the deposit of mail are heaviest, under the existing habit of most patrons, frequently means that the letters, unless only can be utilized in sending mail to destinations and, sometimes, it cannot go forward until the next morning.

It should not be difficult to adapt business office routine to the new order desired by the postal authorities. At least a large part of each day's mail could be deposited and answer prepared before noon instead of following the present custom of most offices to defer the preparation of outgoing mail until toward the close of the day.

As a means of stimulating interest in the program Postmaster Collins has invited constructive criticism of the service and the offer of suggestions for its improvement. A slogan contest "out to all patrons of the office, is to be put on local merchants having indicated their willingness to give prizes to the winners. This is an opportunity for young and old, boys and girls, to try their skill in framing a short, snappy sentence that will be indicative of the character of service the local postoffice will be able to render when the ideas and suggestions of improvement week have been put into effect.

The postoffice is the people's institution. If, by its existing methods and administration are, in your opinion, in need of improvement, you have, at the invitation of Postmaster Collins, an opportunity to indicate in what respects both can be bettered. Any helpful suggestions will be received in the spirit in which they are offered. You should not, therefore, hesitate to offer them. And, you should not hold yourself aloof from doing all you can make it better and easier for the postal force to serve both yourself and your neighbors.

MAKING "INSIDE" KNOWLEDGE PAY.

The enormous fees some of the former job-holders under the late Democratic Administration have been harvesting ever since severing their connection with the government, have been the subject of much quiet talk in certain circles, but there has been little appearing in print about this form of activity. Evidently, however, some of the clerks of these "income tax experts" have been exchanging experiences for a writer who has an inside view of big financial operations has this to tell in the Boston News Bureau, an exclusively financial publication:

"Directors lift their eyes when they foot a fee of \$100,000 to someone who has the 'know' in setting tax controversies for less than \$1,000,000 where more than \$5,000,000 was claimed. Members of the outgoing Wilson administration have probably collected more money out of knowledge obtained in the public service than any administration that was ever in Washington."

And, if the truth were known, they have not all operated in the big financial centers of the country.

The students of the High School have again demonstrated their ability to give an entertainment of high order that taxes the capacity of the auditorium to hold the throng of interested and admiring patrons.

The features of the increasing shipments by the railroads from the coke region tell the story of the progress of an strike in terms the public has no difficulty in understanding.

If the proposed government plan for ending the coal strike is no better than some of the visionary schemes, outlined in the favored imaginations of Congressmen, for regulating the industry, it will be the beginning of new troubles, not the ending of old.

Abe Martin



Swire Marsh Swallow's nephew has left his wife because she refused to get him a political job.

The best thing about a speech by radio is that we don't have to be a doctor to get up and leave.

Miss Anna Moore got almost half way home last night before she was knocked down and robbed.

There's an old married person in every crowd I put a lively stable construction on most everything that's said.

Left Binkley overlept this morning, as he burglars showed up.

"Winkie" at the law "I produce crowd's feet around my left eye," writes Miss Anna Linphunt a beauty magazine.

Lots of folks put for optimism when they only have the knack of shirkin' responsibility.

Swire Marsh Swallow has granted himself a day's vacation.

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NO GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION AT THIS TIME.

The most authentic news from Washington indicates quite clearly that the administration has no present intention, much less plans, for intervening to settle the coal strike. Certain matters having in view a correction of some of the well-known economic ills of the coal situation, and which are believed to be overdevelopment, and which are to be deferred until the strike is over, have apparently been seized upon as the basis of the rumors given circulation during the past few days.

The hearings before the House Labor Committee on the Bland bill for the creation of a so-called "Coal Investigation Agency" have given the politicians an opportunity to try to make capital out of the situation, but this form of preselection activity has done everything but advance the participants in public favor or strengthen them with their constituents at home.

On the authority of the White House and Secretary of Commerce Hoover the very definite statement has been made that "at this time, at least, there are no prospects of federal intervention in the strike. The coal situation presents nothing to worry about."

With the large reserve stocks of coal on hand and the non-union fields waiting for more demand from consumers to increase their production, and the fuel consuming industries not having been hampered in their operation, Washington does not feel the necessity nor the desirability of intervention.

Difficulties are not wanting that a trend of sentiment has developed in some of the districts affected by the strike favoring district instead of interstate settlements. Such settlements have already been made in Kentucky and Tennessee and, according to Frank Farrington, state president of the United Mine Workers in Illinois, a similar plan is progressing toward early consummation in that state.

Information that the mine workers of other districts are all the more determined to hold out to the end. Before it began the strike, they expressed their entire willingness to accept such settlements but the international officers of the union held out for an interstate agreement which would oblige every district to accept the same wage scale without regard to the different mining conditions peculiar to the several districts.

The points of difference between the mine workers and the operators being in reality so very slight as to the form of settlement, except in view as to what shall be the new wage rates in the several strike districts, it appears to both the public and to Washington that there is no occasion, and no public interest would at this time, be served, by intervening to compel a settlement.

PLEDGES TO BOY SCOUT FIN.

It is unfortunate that the collection of the balance on the pledges made in 1918 for the support of Scouting in this country has been so long delayed. It will be even more unfortunate if these balances are not fully paid.

It is but natural the impression should have been formed that because collection has not been pressed earlier there has been no need for the funds. This has, in a sense, been a fact, but effort to secure payment was made previous to that now in progress. About a year ago a special letter was sent to every delinquent subscriber asking for prompt settlement. The responses were exceedingly unsatisfactory, only a very small sum being received.

There being sufficient funds on hand for the needs of last year no further effort was made until recently to realize on the balances. Through personal calls upon subscribers by members of the Boy Scouts less than \$100 has been received out of a total of \$1,000 that remained unpaid.

Apparently some subscribers believe the long delay in collecting the balances has operated to render the pledges void. This attitude is not altogether fair, either to the boys or to the Scout Council. The pledges were received in entire good faith and were regarded as a dependable resource and that they would be paid as the needs required. The Scout Council was able, through receipts from camping privileges and other sources, to provide for the expenses of last year and without a deficit, and largely because of this fact further calls for payment of balances were deferred until this year.

It might have been better business policy to have urged earlier payment, but because this was not done does not absolve the subscribers from discharging their obligations. There is real need this year for the money and without it the activities of the Boy Scouts will be seriously curtailed. For the sake of the boys whom it will benefit, subscribers to the fund ought to feel dissatisfied with anything less than the full discharge of their obligations under their pledges.

In extending charity at this time it would be well for the generously inclined to make sure they are not promoting a profession instead of providing for necessities.

It has been the history of every strike in the coke region and elsewhere that when the leaders resort to persistent abuse of the operators and the newspapers it is a form of advertisement that the strike has failed. Just now history is repeating itself as it has the habit of doing.

Voters are beginning to take heart that only a few days over two weeks remain for the primary candidates to do their courting.

We ought to be gladder every day that President Harding put the "no" in Genoa, unafraid as participation by the United States is concerned.

In considering any plan for settling the coal strike Washington must not forget that the present Administration is committed to the principle of "less government in business and more business in government."

WHENCE THE HARM COMES.

A much respected friend of The Courier objected to the use in the news columns a few days ago of the statement by a steel coke worker who had expressed the belief that the strike now on in the coke region had been caused by prohibition. The objection was that the use of such a statement, even if correctly reported, would have the effect of harming the cause of prohibition.

That such would or should be the effect of publication of this incident, which actually occurred as related and was not conceived in a reporter's imagination, was farthest from the thought or purpose in its use. It was published in order to show to what extent ignorance prevails among the striking workers of the region as to the real cause of their idleness, and also to show the kind of arguments the "strike bosses" are employing to induce coke and mine workers to quit their jobs.

If such false and misleading arguments are being used as a means of paralyzing business and industry in the coke region or elsewhere, the public has the right to know it because such tactics place upon all good citizens the obligation to employ every legitimate and proper means to correctly inform the workers at the mines as to the true reasons why they have been called upon to lay down their tools.

It makes it the duty of these same citizens to deny that prohibition has even the remotest connection with the strike. Also to tell the men who are on strike that they have been misled, and to advise and mislead on this and other matters; that they have not been brought out on strike for higher wages, better working or living conditions or to resist a proposed reduction in wages but, instead, they have been hoodwinked into believing that they have much to gain by throwing down their tools at the behest of visitors who came into the region for the purpose of creating dissension between employers and employes.

Instances of the kind of the strike have been told to believe the strike to have been caused by prohibition, makes it all the more imperative for every good citizen to do his full duty in the present situation. That prohibition is not as completely a fact as it has become a law is due to the failure to enforce the law. That the law has not been enforced is, in large part, the result of the failure of law-abiding citizens to create public sentiment so formidable that officers would be forced to do their duty, but less inclined to acquit offenders and the courts less disposed to impose nominal penalties, or promote that other travesty on justice by admitting offenders to parole instead of requiring them to serve terms of imprisonment.

The cause of the "strike bosses" prohibition, is being harmed by using it as an argument to get the men to strike. The real harm to prohibition comes from laxity in enforcement of the law.

PRACTICAL DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The action of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in advancing the hour of going to work and the hour of quitting so as to conform to the daylight saving law where it is in force, but without changing the time on any part of the system, shows the common sense method of securing all the advantages of the saving plan without submitting any person to its inconveniences. Employees have the extra hour of daylight for their rest or recreation by the simple expedient of rising an hour earlier in the morning. They would have no more if the clocks were moved ahead an hour which would create the delusion of having just as much sleep in the morning as under standard time, but in reality would mean cutting off an hour's sleep in the morning.

As the whole subject of daylight saving is thoughtfully discussed, and its inconveniences pointed out, the disposition is becoming more general to apply it by the method adopted by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and many industrial establishments in various sections.

The objects to the clock changing method have no wish to deprive any person of the advantage to be gained by a longer period of daylight after the day's work is done. So long as this can be secured by the most natural method, and without causing loss or inconvenience to other persons, or creating the confusion of two time standards, the advocates of the summer innovation should be entirely willing to waive any objections they may have to getting up an hour earlier by real time.

New Book By Guest.

"Making the House a Home" is the title of the first book of prose from the pen of Edgar A. Guest, the poet of the plain people. In this little story Mr. Guest tells how much living was necessary to make a home of the house. For the aspirations, the sympathies, the hopes, and the affections of the community of men, it is a story that every young couple should read, it reflects Eddie Quon's wonderful philosophy of life—cheerful, happy and helpful.

The little book is gotten out in attractive fashion at a very modest price by the publishers of Mr. Guest's books of verse, The Kelly & Lee Company of Chicago.

Building Good Roads.

Hordes of auto men turned up and departing leave behind us a trail of mud. It is time that we should think that mud don't wash away. When our children pass the mud on their shoes, they will have to ask the question: "Where do the muds and where's the roads?"

Worse Than the Prophet.

The Old Testament. It has been suggested that such families as the colony of the rich and famous of Pennsylvania a substitute for a "daddy" it is probable the average family of that sort as being that way as any other.

